MOBS OF ONE CENTURY.

Brief Accounts of Many That Have Raged in America.

A Hundred Years Ago the Father of His Country Was in Peril of His Life—A Treasonable Uprising in Pennsylvania in the Year 1799.

This free country, where law has always triumphed in the end, has seen many bloody mobs from the beginning of its history. Some of them are almost forgotten and are worth recalling. One of the problems which beset the early politicians was the aggressive and brutal custom of England in impressing our seamen on the high seas. It so happened, says the New York *World*, that about 1793, when the question of impressment was particularly agitating the public mind, England and France became engaged in open warfare. Washington decided upon a policy of neutrality. The general feeling in the United States, however, was with France. The tricolor represented liberty, and as such was popular with us.

At this juncture a florid, fat, fanatic Frenchman appeared in America as the accredited representative of France or of the Girondists, who were uppermost at the time. Citizen Genet, as he was called, had a dangerous duty to perform. Secretly he proposed to get America to assist the French against England. Citizen Genet landed at Charleston, where he was received with every mark of favor. Later he moved on to Philadelphia, where he was welcomed in a fashion that led him to suppose he had the whole of America at his feet. The Fourth of July that year was more of a French celebration than an American. Genet, the red cap of liberty on his head, sat at the post of honor. He sang the "Marseillaise" with tremendous effect. The red cap of liberty was passed from man to man around the table. Next day the town was on fire with enthusiasm for the French cause. Another dinner was held. At this Genet passed around the board the head of a pig upon a huge platter. As each guest arose, the platter passing before him, he stuck his knife in the pig's head—symbol of the late French King—at the same time uttering maledictions on the head of royalty!

THREATENED GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Next Genet distributed a number of letters of marque and reprisal to such American ships' captains as his glowing offers of reward could allure into a system of piracy directed against Great Britain. The news came to official ears. Genet promptly denied his act of treason. He explained that the commissions were not given under authority of the French, but under seal of private French enterprise; but all this only made the matter worse. In due course the Little Democrat was fitted out as a privateer. Genet came on to New York, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. A trusted official in the employ of the Government called on Citizen Genet and asked an explanation of the fitting out of the Little Democrat. In wild rage the Frenchman threatened Washington, declaring that he would appeal from the President to the people. Messrs. Henfield and Singletree, alleged pirates, were promptly arrested, and subsequently they were discharged. This was a new victory for Citizen Genet, who sat in the old Tontine Coffee-house, New York city, laughing gleefully, while outside, from the flagstaff, flaunted in the breeze the red cap of liberty and the French flag. He called the proposed piracy "serving France." He said that the United States in prosecuting was guilty of "the crime of abandoning friends."

A placard was carried on the streets representing Washington on the guillotine. Excitement rose to such a pitch that for days fully ten thousand people stood under Washington's windows before his house in Philadelphia, threatening to drag the President through the gutters. Washington was on the point of ordering Genet out of the country when word came that Genet's party had gone to pieces in France. He was forced to abandon his mission to become a private American citizen.

MOBS IN THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Pennsylvania, the seat of many riots, was the first State in the Union to witness a popular uprising. In March, 1799, the Germans in Eastern Pennsylvania resisted the officers who came to take the measure of the windows in their homes. A direct tax had been levied on window glass. Thirty citizens were arrested. They were conveyed to jail to await trial. Suddenly a body of horsemen, headed by one Fries, appeared, surrounded the prison and effected the release of the prisoners. The militia was promptly called out. The mob reigned for some days all through Northampton, Bucks and Montgomery Counties. Fries was captured and placed on trial for treason. It was the first time such a charge had been presented against a citizen of the Union. He was convicted, pleaded hard for a second trial, and finally was condemned to death. At the last moment President Adams came forward with a pardon. For this he made many political enemies.

In Baltimore, in August, 1812, the first blood was shed by a mob after the Revolution. A newspaper of that city violently attacked President Jefferson's embargo, which stopped the foreign commerce of this country. One dark night a mob broke into the office of the paper, smashed the presses and sacked the building. In the course of the riot eleven men and women were ruthlessly shot down.

The abduction of the poor Batavia bricklayer, Wm. Morgan, is still surrounded with some mystery, but not the disorders which preceded it. Morgan had just been initiated into the secret of Free Masonry. He was needy, and thought that he might make a little money by publishing some of the "secrets" of the order. As he had a turn at writing his task was filled. In due course the manuscript was handed to a country printer. The affair came to the ears of the local lodge. The Free Masons broke into the printing office, smashed the presses, stole the manuscript and finally burned down the building. Morgan was brought to trial and finally discharged. After that he disappeared from the sight of men. The result was that other mobs rose up and denounced Free Masonry all over the Union. Morgan's book was a feeble effort after all. As a result of the Morgan excitement the Phi Beta Kappa secret society was expelled from Harvard in 1831. Free Masonry became a political issue.

CHURCHES BURNED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The year 1834 was notorious for its riots. Political excitement was roused by President Jackson's refusal to recharter the United States Bank. A worthless paper currency soon menaced thousands with ruin. The April elections in New York city witnessed some severe rioting. For four days troops were quartered in Washington Square trying to quell the violence of the mobs. In October of the same year the City of Brotherly Love was shocked by terrible riots. The mob destroyed thirty buildings, among them two churches. An old negro man was made to leap out of an upper story of a building. The ringleaders were convicts and miscreants of the worst kind. But this riot was less disgraceful than the attack on the Ursuline Convent, at Charlestown Hights, near Boston, which occurred in the same year. Somehow a story spread that a young girl who had taken the veil had been so abused that she escaped to save her life, but had been recaptured and now was inured in a dungeon under the convent. The story was utterly absurd. As a matter of fact a girl, delirous from fever, had wandered away and had returned, voluntarily, under the care of her brother. A band of fanatics, dressed as for a masquerade, surrounded the convent one night and ordered all the inmates to leave in half an hour under penalty of death. Then the building was burned. The work of destruction was continued for hours. All the sacred vestments, the altars, the hymn books, the religious libraries, the personal effects of the inmates were dragged to the lawn, heaped up and destroyed by fire. But the outrage did not end there. A year after the burning of the convent the anniversary was celebrated by the populace at Bunker Hill, who gave a grand picnic, with a shooting match, an effigy of the Lady Superior of the convent being used as a target.

In the year 1837, owing to commercial distress, mobs fought for bread in the streets of New York. A year before, on December 15, 1835, a terrible fire occurred in the vicinity of Wall and Pearl streets. Over 700 buildings were destroyed, valued at $20,000,000. Large quantities of merchandise on the docks ready for shipment were licked up by the flames. The season following was one of great suffering. That winter there were mass meetings and denunciation of the high rents.

CLIMAX OF THE BREAD RIOTS.

Affairs came to a climax when it was hinted that certain dealers had cornered the flour market in the hope of squeezing the last penny out of a people already on the verge of starvation. A huge mob formed near the New York City Hall. It descended upon the warehouse of a flour dealer. The doors were broken in; the windows were smashed; the famishing people broke through the walls. Then they knocked in the heads of the barrels and rolled them into the gutter. "Old crones darted forward like birds of prey," says a historian of the hour, "and, filling baskets and aprons with the soaking drift, which lay knee deep on the pavement, whiter than snowflakes, made off to their homes."

The methods of that earliest of Abolition editors, William Lloyd Garrison, conduced to mob violence. One of Garrison's schemes was to print the picture of a slave on a handkerchief, roll it in a wrapper and send it, along with inflammatory tracts, to slave owners in the South. On one occasion a mob of 3,000 tore open the United States mail bags in Charleston, seeking Garrison's tracts. Not long after that he imported a hot-headed Englishman named Thompson to stir up matters by public addresses. He spoke so well that one night Garrison found set up before his door a gallows in the streets of Boston, an ominous warning of his fate. The next day a furious mob of fully 5,000 people chased the editor through the streets. He was caught and a rope put around his neck. There were loud cries that he should be hanged. The Mayor interceded and Garrison was arrested as a feint to get him out of the hands of the mob. He passed the night in jail. The crowd was thirsting for his gore. But he was spirited away and lived to see many another mob.

A murder was committed by a mob at Alton, Ill., on November 7, 1837. Elijah P. Lovejoy, a Presbyterian minister, had been driven out of St. Louis for inviting free discussion in his paper on the slavery matter. He crossed to Illinois, but was again suppressed. Nothing daunted Lovejoy made preparations for starting a new paper. Presses and type were on the way. Lovejoy was visited by a deputation and told to quit the town. Instead he went to the freight-house and tried to defend his property. He fell, pierced by five bullets. The rioters then set fire to the freight shed, destroyed the press, smashed it in little pieces and bore the fragments, along with the type, to the river.

There have been other mobs within the memory of persons who are now only middle-aged, including the draft rioters.

REPORT OF GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

U. S. Troops Used in Support of Civil Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—"Domestic violence in some States has rendered necessary the use of the military in support of the civil authorities," says General Schofield in his report. "Idaho's military organization has not yet reached the strength necessary to cope with a formidable insurrection involving the destruction of life and property, as in the Cœur d'Alene mining region. Wyoming also employed national troops to prevent a conflict between armed parties of citizens. Other special services were rendered by troops in various parts of the country, involving much labor, exposure and hardship."

Regarding small arms and field artillery, he says that when the troops are furnished with magazine small arms they will be as well equipped as any troops in the world, and urges that no time be lost in providing these arms for the regular troops.

Continuing, the report says that a substantial beginning has been made in the fortifications and armament of sea-coasts and the construction of the new navy. He suggests that no time be allowed to elapse in the appropriations necessary to continue this great work.

General Schofield renews his former recommendation on the passage of the three-battalion measure pending before Congress. He also recommends the establishment of an artillery reserve in the sea-coast States.

A considerable increase in the pay of non-commissioned officers is urged, and a tribute is paid the Indian soldiers. Wiser theories of administration and more moderate views of authority of subordinates has brought about harmony in the War Department, which was disturbed and the efficiency of the military service impaired by the conflict of assumed authority between staff departments and commanding officers.

STORAGE BATTERIES.

They Are Again Coming Into Use in New York City.

The Second Avenue Street Railway, in New York, has applied to the State Board of Railway Commissioners for permission to operate its line by means of electrical storage batteries. The Kings County Elevated Railway Company, in Brooklyn, N. Y., have also decided to adopt the storage system, the weight of batteries having now been reduced nearly one-half, and it is likely we will see a wider application of the storage method than heretofore on lines now operated by horses, and in other cases where there is a dread of depending, for all the cars, on a central generating plant; also in cases where overhead conducting wires are objectionable. The fact is that there has been a good deal of contention against storage batteries that had its origin in commercial rather than scientific or economic reasons.—Industry.

The Saloon on Wheels.

There is much excitement here over the prospect of the opening of the first licensed saloon which the town has had in twenty-five years, says the Lisbon (Conn.) correspondent of the New York *Globe*. Jewett City, across the Quinnebaug river from this town, has been in the habit of voting for license every other year, this being the one to vote no. Robert Brown, one of the wealthy liquor-dealers of Jewett City, has got tired of living in idleness every other year, so he has built a large hotel in this town near the river and is using large sums of money to carry this town for license. Indications are that he will be victorious by a good majority. The temperance men have held a secret meeting and decided to place the little white schoolhouse on wheels and move it up near Brown's hotel in order to stop his license under the church and schoolhouse law. Brown, the hotel man, was seen by a *Globe* reporter in regard to the situation. He says if the temperance people can move the schoolhouse he can place his hotel on wheels also, and between now and November 1st the sight of a schoolhouse chasing a hotel is confidently looked for.

Good Advice.

Daudet says that he does not think anything of literature as a profession. "After all," he declares, "there is nothing so weary as brain work, and it is practically impossible to keep up the sort of strain undergone by every literary man for many years without breaking down." His advice to young people who come to consult him on the question of taking up a literary career always is: "Stick to your profession, and if you have it in you to write anything really good, you will always find time to do it."—New York Tribune.

Royal Baking Powder.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WORN-OUT JURORS.

No Agreement Between Those in the Palmer Case.

Out Over Thirty Hours, With No Prospect of a Verdict—The Jurors Are Very Weary.

At noon yesterday the jury in the Palmer case, who had been out since 5:30 P. M. on the preceding day, sent word to Judge Garber that they desired an interview. They were escorted to the courtroom, and all bore the appearance of men who had been "making a night of it." In short, they seemed to be all fagged out, as they undoubtedly were.

Judge Garber asked them if they had agreed on a verdict, and when a juror replied that they had not, but were "in trouble," the Judge asked if it was over a question of law or facts.

Juror Senatz replied that it was neither, but Juror Gerber said there was no misunderstanding regarding either the law or the court's instructions, but there was as to some of the facts.

In that case, Judge Garber said, the jury would have to decide.

Mr. Gerber said the jurors could not possibly agree; that they stood just as they did the night before, and that some of them had declared they would not change their minds if they staid there sixteen years.

To this statement Juror A. L. Warren took exception. He thought there was a good chance of agreeing on a verdict.

It turned out some of the jurors wanted to know whether, if the defendant were proven to be insane before the shooting, it was to be understood that he should be considered insane at the time the act was committed. Judge Garber instructed them that if the existence of insanity prior to the act were proven—which question the jurors must determine for themselves—it must be assumed that the prisoner was in that condition at the time of committing the act.

The court said he sympathized with the jurors in their hardship, but promised that if they had to be locked up again that night he would instruct the Sheriff to see that they were made comfortable.

All sorts of rumors were afloat during the day as to how the jury stood, but they were based chiefly on guesswork. The prevailing belief, however, was that there were ten for acquittal and two for conviction, while others had it six to six.

The afternoon dragged wearily along, yet quite a crowd haunted the Courthouse corridors and courtroom thinking that possibly the jury would suddenly agree upon a verdict. But they did not—the afternoon passed, and night came on, and still the twelve men in whose hands rested the fate of the prisoner remained imprisoned in the loft of the Courthouse.

No result had been reached at midnight last night, and one of the attorneys for the prosecution stated that Judge Garber had signified his intention of discharging the jury.

At latest accounts last night the standing of the jury was said to be seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

FROM LADY FRIENDS.

A Beautiful Banner for the Merchants' Republican Club.

Prior to the starting of the parade last evening an interesting incident occurred at the headquarters of the Republican League at the Capital Hotel—the presentation to the Merchants' Club of a beautiful gold-fringed silken banner.

It was the gift of a few ladies and a choice piece of work. The presentation address was made by Miss Inez Ficks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Ficks, who said:

Mr. President and Members of the Merchants' Republican Club: Under our established form of Government it is the citizens of the Republic who, through their representatives, make the laws and outlines the policy by which the ship of State is to be directed. Her course upon the political sea rests in your hands. It remains for you to say whether our tried and trusted leader, Benjamin Harrison, shall again stand at the helm of State to direct successfully in the future as he has in the past the destinies of a great people.

I realize fully that it is no ordinary occasion which has called you here this evening from the office, the counting-room and the various pursuits of a peaceful mercantile life. Men following your vocation do not, as a rule, abandon the quiet pursuits of their calling to enter the whirlpool of politics—unless there are great questions and issues involved and confronting the people. You gentlemen must believe that there is something at stake or else you would not be here to-night. You must evidently believe that in the approaching battle of principles you are eternally right, and that Grover Cleveland and his party are eternally wrong; that Benjamin Harrison, Whitelaw Reid and your candidate for Congress, John F. Davis, are the champions of a platform of principles which stands for the welfare of our beloved homes, happiness throughout the land and prosperity to the American people.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Merchants' Republican Club, this banner which I have the honor of presenting you is of American production. It bears the names of your gallant leaders, also their motto, "Protection," that plank in your platform on which they stand. Carry this banner with you to-night, bear it in defiance of your political enemies, and on the 8th day of November let us receive it again with shouts of victory for Benjamin Harrison for President of the United States and John F. Davis for Congress from California.

P. E. Platt, President of the club, responded in fitting terms, and accepted the banner on behalf of the club. It was carried at their head in the procession shortly afterward.

BRIEF NOTES.

The Art Gallery will be closed all day to-day.

The Executive Committee of the County World's Fair Associatian met yesterday and audited a number of demands.

Early yesterday morning burglars entered John Heintz's residence at 1829 U street and stole a purse and overcoat.

Mrs. Mary Wilbur has sworn to a complaint accusing A. H. Downard of secreting property to avoid its being levied on.

A charge of stealing liquor from a saloon near Second and I streets was lodged against a colored man named William Dixon yesterday. William was found with a big bottle of bug-juice in his pocket.

The following were admitted to citizenship in Judge Catlin's court yesterday: Girard Pranzo, a native of Italy, on the testimony of A. Galeotio and H. A. Petralli; Robert Cambell, a native of Canada, on the testimony of Perrin Stanton and Henry Meyer.

A. Q. Wilson, the temperance and religious advocate who was arrested a few nights ago by a special officer, appears to be in no way an offensive person. There is certainly nothing in his demeanor to indicate that he is other than a well-behaved and earnest advocate.

CARS TO THE CEMETERY.

The New Line Opened for Travel—Double Service Down-Town.

Yesterday the Central Electric Railway Company placed two cars on its new line to the City Cemetery, which will prove a very great convenience to the traveling public. These cars run through from the cemetery to the depot, thus affording increased service on K and Tenth streets.

They were well patronized yesterday, and the public seems to appreciate the advantages afforded for more frequent travel through the business portion of the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Metropolitan Theater this evening, Gus Heege, the best Swedish dialect actor on the stage, will present his own play, "Yon Yonson," which has been rewritten and materially improved since last season. Mr. Heege's chief support is Miss Connelly, by all odds the best stage Irish woman of the day. The scenery of the piece is by the artist of "The Ensign," and it includes a very sensational setting, "The log-jam," and which breaks up and by mechanical devices is made startlingly realistic. With the company is the "Lumbermen's Quartet," a group of excellent singers. The box sheet for the entertainment is open this morning at the Clunie Opera-house.

At the Clunie Opera-house this evening, to-morrow afternoon and to-morrow night a double bill, the curtain-raiser comedy, "Why?" and the farce-comedy "Tangled Up." In both Louis DeLange, well and favorably known here as a very competent comedian, who won great success here in comic opera, will appear. His chief support is his partner, Will S. Rising, a young comedian well spoken of by the critics. In the support is Agnes Stone, who comes from a musical family. Her sister, Blanche Barton Stone, has, according to the English critics, taken the place of Parepa Rosa, while Marie Stone, of the "Bostonians," is widely popular. Gilbert Gregory is the juvenile character actor of the troupe, and one of high promise. Lottie Mortimer gives a new serpentine dance during the entertainment. Miss Jerrie Allaire, one of the troupe is sister to DeLange and appears in both pieces, and is a successful soubrette actress. The box-sheet for any one of the dates of the troupe is open at the opera-house this morning.

A social dance will be given by the Olive Branch Ladies' Society at Turner Hall Wednesday evening, November 2d.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

C. E. Tinkham of Chico came to the Capital City yesterday.

C. A. Luhrs and R. S. Carey went to San Francisco yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Levy of Portland are the guests of Mrs. H. Marks.

L. C. Flanders, one of the early-day residents, was up from Lockeford yesterday.

Mrs. W. H. Mills has returned to San Francisco from the East, where she placed her daughter at school.

Isaac Joseph, the well-known attorney, who has been in the East on business and pleasure, returned yesterday.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: L. U. Auerbach, R. S. Ridgely and wife, Max R. Engel, New York; J. C. Fruex, Chicago; J. C. Cerf, E. Commins, M. J. Doolin, F. P. Thompson, L. U. Tryon, Jacob Lyons, R. M. Welch, Edwin Mohrig, Thomas R. Knox, E. P. Franklin, San Francisco; Charles A. Swisler, Placerville; C. E. Tinkham, Chico; I. L. Block, Canada; Mrs. and Miss Roseburg, Resevelle.

As a Debater.

President Harrison began to take an active part in politics so early as 1856. In the first Lincoln campaign he came into notice as a political speaker. In the great debates of 1860 he was at one time pitted against Thomas A. Hendricks. Mr. Hendricks sized up his youthful opponent as one unworthy of his oratory, a person to be crushed with a word and a gesture. It did not take him long to find out his mistake. The young Republican got clearly the better of him. He never afterward questioned Benjamin Harrison's powers as a debater.

Reciprocity and Its Wonderful Success.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a Republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.—Republican platform.

A Good Excuse.

"Why don't you sign the pledge?" pleaded the temperance advocate.

"I will next week," promised the subject.

"Why not now?"

"Because I'm going fishing to-morrow for three days."—Detroit Free Press.

Over Estimation.

"What is the ma'nin' av that black eye, Dinnis?"

"That's a marruk av esteem."

"Av esteem?"

"Yis. Oi esteemed meself a better fighter nor Mike McMannus."—Washington Star.

THE testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are facts, and prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses absolute merit and is worthy of the full confidence of the people.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

The Nonpareil.

"The Nonpareil."

Our Silk Department.

Is much talked of by our customers. The stock of Silks carried on the shelves of THE NONPAREIL would be a credit to any city, even of much larger size than Sacramento. It is not only large, but well selected, and a lady can find within its confines anything from the Low Price Indias to the High Grade Imported Novelties.

We bought largely during the early part of the season, and we are now congratulating ourselves on our good fortune, for the prices of Dress Silks have been largely advanced owing to the increase in the cost of raw materials. Our customers will reap the benefit of our foresight, for our prices remain the same despite the advance by the manufacturers.

Interesting Items.

Fifteen shades in CHANGEABLE TAFFETA SILKS. These are very popular and are selling rapidly. $1 per yard.

PLAIN TAFFETA SILKS, used for foundations and rufflings of bottoms of dresses. A full line of colorings. 85c per yard.

NEW SILK SKIRTINGS. A handsome line of New Taffeta Silks, changeable effects, $1 per yard.

We wish to call your attention particularly to our fine grade INDIA SILKS. We have them in an endless variety of colorings. These are 75c a yard and cannot be equaled in the city.

Wasserman Davis & Co.

Corner Fifth and I Streets, Sacramento.

AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

REGISTER!

Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the REGISTRATION OFFICE at the Courthouse will be kept

OPEN EVENINGS FROM 7 TO 9 O'CLOCK

During the remainder of the week for the benefit of those who desire to register between those hours.

W. W. RHOADS,
County Clerk.

REGISTER!

o19-4t

Notice to Voters!

The Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County having made an order directing a

RE-REGISTRATION

Of all the voters in said county, it will be necessary for all electors, in order to vote at the next general election, to be held November 8, 1892, to make application in person to be registered.

Said registration will commence JULY 30, 1892, and end OCTOBER 24, 1892. Registration rooms are on the third floor of the Courthouse.

☞ NAMES WILL NOT BE TRANSFERRED FROM THE OLD REGISTER.

LET EVERY VOTER TAKE NOTICE AND GET REGISTERED.

W. W. RHOADS,
County Clerk.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of Brain, causing insanity, misery, decay, death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, Leucorrhœa and all Female Weaknesses, Involuntary Losses, Spermatorrhœa caused by over exertion of brain, Self-abuse, Over-indulgence. A month's treatment, $1; 6 for $5, by mail. We guarantee six boxes to cure. Each order for six boxes with $5 will send written guarantee to refund if not cured. Guarantees issued only by CLARK & WEIHE, DRUGGISTS, Sole Agents, 640 Post street, San Francisco, Cal.

SHERWOOD HALL NURSERIES,

Timothy Hopkins,

MENLO PARK, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.

Carnations, Roses, Chrysanthemums and Cut Flowers.

SWEET PEA SEED A SPECIALTY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

Good Agricultural Land for $10 to $20 per Acre.

The Pacific Improvement Company has recently purchased twelve thousand acres of land in the heart of Tehama County, for the purpose of promoting subdivision and settlement. This land embraces lands from first-class Sacramento Valley agricultural land, to land of fair average quality, and is offered at from $10 to $20 per acre, in subdivisions of 40, 80, 120, 160 and 320 acres.

The terms upon which these lands are offered are especially attractive. They will be sold in subdivisions, as above indicated, by the payment of interest only for three years, at which time the purchaser can begin the payment of principal by paying the first of five equal annual installments. Thus no part of the principal is to be paid for three years, and then the purchaser is to have five years in which to pay five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, making payments extending over a period of eight years. Intending purchasers are assured that this is an opportunity to purchase land of fair average quality at $10 per acre, and good agricultural land at $20 an acre, with other grades of land at prices to correspond between these figures.

The assertion is frequently made that good lands, suitable for general farming, and especially adapted for fruit-growing, cannot be had in California for less than from $60 to $100 an acre. An examination of the land subject of this advertisement will prove to home-seekers that this is an opportunity for the purchase of good agricultural land at $20 an acre, and for qualities grading down to fair agricultural land at $10 an acre, on terms of payment which should make the disposition of these lands to actual settlers a result easy of accomplishment.

The primary object of the purchase of this body of land was the breaking up of a large holding for the purpose of promoting its settlement in smaller quantities and its devotion to diligent husbandry.

For further particulars, call upon or address WM. H. MILLS, Land Agent of the C. P. R. R., Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

A CHANGE IN PARTNERSHIP,

BUT NOT IN PRINCIPLE.

THAT IS TO SAY THAT JAMES GARZOLI will continue to supply his old patrons and the public with

Fresh Game, Fish, Butter, Eggs,

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

CALIFORNIA MARKET, 710 K ST.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY, No. 623 Kearny street, San Francisco, established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, SYPHILIS (in all its forms), SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCY and Lost Manhood permanently cured.

DR. GIBBON has practiced over thirty years in San Francisco, and his Dispensary is the oldest in California. Dr. Gibbon will forfeit his fee if he fails in effecting a cure. The Doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Persons cured at home. Call or write. All communications strictly confidential. Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, box 1957, San Francisco. All letters answered in plain envelopes. MWF

MALYDOR INJECTION

TRADE THE GENTLEMAN'S FRIEND. MARK.

No Stain. No Pain. Prevents Stricture.

Free Syringe. A Quick Cure for GONORRHŒA, GLEET, LEUCORRHŒA, and all Unnatural Discharges of either sex. At Druggists or sent to any address for $1.00. "Injection Malydor is THE BEST of all similar remedies." Dr. HENRY RENY, Biddeford, Me.

MALYDOR M'F'G CO., Lancaster, Ohio, U. S. A.

Meeting Notices.

SPECIAL MEETING OF SACRAmento Lodge, No. 40, F. and A. M., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock; second degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of W. D. KNIGHTS, W. M.
JOHN T. GRIFFITIS, Secretary. 1t

General Notices.

K. OF P.—THE VARIOUS LODGES of the K. of P. in this city have been invited to attend morning service in Pythian Hall NEXT SUNDAY, when a special sermon, suitable to the opening of the Columbian Exposition, will be delivered by the Rev. T. J. Horner, pastor of the Unitarian Society. It is understood that the invitation has been accepted. 1t

FRIDAY BEING A HOLIDAY, ALL BARber shops will close at 12 M. By order of Union. [o20-2t] M. MONASCH, Secretary.

CLAIRVOYANT AND ASTROLOGER.—MRS. BAUER, 409½ K street, will give you the benefit of having your horoscope read for a few days. Terms, 50c and $1. Parlors 2 and 3. o21-6t*

"TALKS TO CHILDREN ABOUT JESUS," one of the most popular books ever published; sells at sight; credit given; freight paid; best book for the Holidays. Agents wanted, also for other books and bibles. R. H. WOODWARD & CO., Baltimore, Md. o21-2t

NOTICE—A SUITABLE REWARD WILL be paid for any information regarding the whereabouts of LEE TALBOT, who disappeared October 9, 1892. W. J. THOMPSON, 530 M street. o20-3t*

A CLASS IN DELSARTE WILL BE formed at the Young Women's Rooms, 1011 Ninth street, FRIDAY EVENING, October 21st. Membership ticket, $2 50 per annum, is all that is required to join this class. o19-3t

GOOD ALFALFA PASTURE CAN BE had near Clarksburg; Cows, $1; Horses, $2 per month. Parties wishing to see pasture will call at A. J. SILVA'S, 200 Q st. o19-6t*

DR. BALDWIN HAS MOVED HIS RESIdence to 1100 H street. Telephone No. 59.

DR. DIXON HAS REMOVED HIS RESIdence permanently to No. 1619 G street.

MARRIED LADIES—SEND 10 CENTS for "Infallible Safeguard" (no medicine, no deception; just what you want. LADIES' BAZAR, Kansas City, Mo.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—THE VIAVI Company now has offices at rooms 5 and 7, Postoffice Building, corner Fourth and K streets; under new management and now prepared to give the Viavi baths.

Wanted.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a refined family of three in the country; a good home; wages moderate. Address MRS. GEO. L. FIGG, Walnut Grove, Sacramento County, Cal. o21-3t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS STENOGrapher and Typewriter, and can act as assistant bookkeeper. Address A., this office. o20-3t*

A JAPANESE BOY WANTS A PLACE TO do plain cooking or general housework. Address F. S., this office. o20-2t*

WANTED—WIDE-AWAKE WORKERS everywhere to sell "Shepp's Photographs of the World"; the greatest book on earth, costing $100,000; cash or installments; a benanza for the holidays; agents coining money; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; workers wild with success. Mr. King O'Lory, Altoona, Pa., cleared $1,500 in six weeks; Rev. Joseph Walters, Nantucket, Mass., $180 in 17 hours; Miss L. Z. Brown, Los Angeles, Cal., $73 first day. Magnificent outfit only $1; goods on credit. Address GLOBE BIBLE PUB. CO., 723 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa., or 358 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. o18-10tTTS

WE OFFER TO GENERAL AGENTS and canvassers exclusive territory, free newspaper advertising, a chance to deliver goods before paying for them, immense profits and a permanent business. Address CONSOLIDATED, Lynn, Mass. TTS

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, washing and ironing. Apply at 1530 O street. o15-1w*

WANTED—A POSITION AS WORKING foreman on a fruit or grain ranch by a practical man. Address call box 33, Davisville, Cal. o15-6t*

WANTED—TO PASTURE ON THE COSumnes River, horses for the winter on 100 acres of alfalfa; there are 175 tons of Hay in the field to be fed out to the horses. Application to be made to E. BOOTH, on the ranch (Postoffice, Cosumnes). WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Courtland, G. W. HANCOCK, Sacramento.

WANTED—PERSONS LOOKING FOR help of any kind, male or female, or sober and industrious men, women and girls wishing employment can be satisfied by addressing or calling on J. R. SLAWSON, Employment Office, 524 K street.

WANTED—PERSONS LOOKING FOR help of any kind, or sober and industrious men seeking employment, can be satisfied by calling or addressing the "Intelligence," 1017 Second street, Sacramento. CHARLES R. MILLER, Proprietor.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND NOVels; also exchanged, at 603 K street.

WANTED—MEN FOR FARMS, VINEyards, dairies and all kinds of labor; women and girls for cooking and general housework; plenty of work for desirable help. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth street, K and L.

Lost—Found.

FOUND—A LARGE BAY HORSE. OWNER can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Inquire at 1530 Ninth street. o21-3t*

$5 REWARD—LOST, OCTOBER 16TH, ON Fourteenth street, oval-shape opal from ring setting. Return to INTERNATIONAL CIGAR STORE, Fourth and K, and receive reward. o20-4t*

LOST—A RED IRISH SETTER DOG; ANswers to name of "Rowdy"; wore collar and tag. Finder please return to 805 Eighth street and receive reward.

To Let or Rent.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 1020 Sixth street; restaurant below. o21-6t*

FOR RENT—A 200-ACRE GRAIN RANCH; good house and barn; half a mile from Lincoln, Placer County, Cal. Address T. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Lincoln, Cal. o20-6t*

TO RENT—THE PLEASANT SEVEN-room house No. 1731 H street; rent, $35. Apply LAWTON & WHITBECK, Fourth and J streets. o20-5t*

GLEEMAN HOUSE, CORNER OF THIRD and J streets, lodgings, 25c, 50c and $1. MRS. GLEEMAN, Proprietress.

TO LET—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS suitable for housekeeping. 945 P street. o18-5t*

TWO ROOMS ON N STREET, BETWEEN Tenth and Eleventh, at $8 per month; front room furnished and the other suitable for a kitchen; also a small stable in the alley. Apply at 1021 Tenth street.

TO RENT—A LOWER FLAT OF SIX rooms, with all conveniences; will be let unfurnished. Inquire at 1610 Seventh street, between P and Q streets. o15-1w*

TO RENT—THE FINEST ROOMS IN THE city, either for offices or housekeeping, over Van Voorhies' drug store.

FOR RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, 5,000 acres of pasture; will rent all to one party or divide it to suit; all fenced and improved. Inquire of W. S. COTHRIN, Cothrin's Station, El Dorado County.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS CORNER in San Jose. For particulars inquire of the owner, WM. ELLERT, 521 K street, Sacramento. o21-2w

FOR SALE—A FRUIT RANCH ON THE river, now under a cash lease. If you want a place of this kind apply to STROBEL, 317 J street. o14-8td&1tw*

FOR SALE CHEAP—DIFFERENT SIZE pipe, guaranteed to stand high pressure, screw coupling; threads cut on all sizes at low rates. Address SACRAMENTO PIPE WORKS, office in round building by depot.

FINE RANCH (300 ACRES) FOR SALE or rent at a bargain; ten miles from Sacramento; well stocked; all to go with ranch. For particulars inquire of DRIVER & SIMS, attorneys-at-law, 420 J street.

THE WEEKLY UNION IS THE PAPER to send to friends in the East.

NOW DON'T DELAY, Dear sir or madam, if you want your cards written as good as a card can be. Send to B. J. BARKER, Moynahan's Business College, 513 K street.

CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.

WITH THIS REMEDY PERSONS CAN cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle. MWF